W Matthew Meave[illegible]

THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1795. [No 1734.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the ARGUS.

Mr. GREENLEAF,

*The following letter from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, will give pleasure to every benevolent mind, as it shews the progress of arts in our country, and affords "a fresh proof of the dominion of human reason, over natural evil."*

*Philadelphia, June 25, 1795.*

DEAR SIR,

AS you delight in all improvements that are calculated to lessen human misery, I know you will be pleased to hear, that Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, a [illegible] of Philadelphia, has invented a MACHINE which is moved by the constant motion of the sea in all weathers, for pumping Water and foul Air out of ships, and thereby preventing a great source of the calamities to which seamen are exposed. The machine I have been told, has been subjected to a faithful experiment, and has afforded great pleasure and satisfaction to all who have seen it. In examining the model and description of this machine, I have had my attention fixed upon the great advantages which will arise to commerce, from its preserving provisions, and even the timber of ships from the corruption and decay, to which foul air disposes them. But its chief advantage will consist in preventing the generation of those fevers which are produced at sea, by the confinement of human and other effluvia in the holds of ships, and which in all ages, and countries have destroyed so many thousand lives. The machine may further tend to lessen the inconveniences of long sea voyages, by enabling mariners to carry a large quantity of live stock with them, for domestic animals, in common with human creatures, become sickly and die, when confined together in close apartments. This was experienced during the late war, in an attempt that was made to transport hogs and sheep, for the support of the British army, in America. I congratulate you upon this discovery. It affords a fresh proof of the dominion of human reason over natural evil, and it may serve to nourish a hope that the time will come, when, comparatively speaking, "evil there shall be none" upon the face of the surface of our globe. From Dear Sir,

Your sincere friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Dr. ROGERS, of New-York.

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*We have heretofore published the description, given by Mr. Burke, of Maria Antionette—we shall now give the [illegible] of her portrait, as painted by Mrs. Wolstonecraft, in her view of the French Revolution.*

"THE unfortunate queen of France," says she, "besides the advantages of birth and station, possessed a very fine person; and her lovely face, sparkling with vivacity, hid the want of intelligence. Her complexion was dazzlingly clear; and when she was pleased, her manners were bewitching; for she happily mingled the most insinuating voluptuous softness and affability, with an air of grandeur bordering on pride, that rendered the contrast more striking. Independence also, of whatever kind, always gives a degree of dignity to the mein; so that monarchs and nobles, with most ignoble souls, from believing themselves superior to others, have actually acquired a look of superiority.

"But her opening faculties were poisoned in the bud; for before she came to Paris, she had already been prepared by a corrupt and supple Abbe, for the part she was to play; and young as she was, become so firmly attached to the aggrandizement of her house, that, tho' plunged deep in pleasure, she never omitted sending immense sums to her brother, on every occasion. The person of the king, in itself very disgusting, was rendered more so by gluttony, and a total disregard of delicacy in his apartments; and when jealous of the queen, for whom he had a kind of devouring passion, he treated her with great brutality until she acquired sufficient finesse to subjugate him. Is it then surprizing, that a very estimable woman, with a sanguine constitution, should shrink abhorrent from his embraces; or that an empty mind should be employed only to vary the pleasures, which emasculated her circean court; And added to this, the histories of the Julias and Messalinas of antiquity convincingly prove, that there is no end to the vagaries of the imagination, when power is unlimited, and reputation set at defiance.

"Lost, then, in the most luxurious pleasures, or managing court intrigues, the queen became a profound dissembler; and her heart hardened by sensual enjoyments to such a degree, that when her family and favorites stood on the brink of ruin, her little portion of mind was employed only to preserve herself from dangers. As a proof of the justice of the assertion it is only necessary to observe, that, in the general wreck, not a scrap of her writing has been found to criminate her; neither has she suffered a word to escape her to exasperate the people, even when burning with rage and contempt.

"She was a woman of uncommon address; and though her conversation was insipid, her compliments were so artfully adapted to flatter the person she wished to please or dupe, and so eloquent is the beauty of a queen, in the eyes even of superior men, that she seldom failed to carry her point when she endeavored to gain an ascendency over the mind of an individual. Over that of the King she acquired unbounded sway, when, conquering the disgust she had for his person, she made him pay a kingly price for her favours. A court is the best school in the world for actors; it is natural then for her to become a complete actress, and an adept in all the arts of coquetry that debauch the mind, whilst they render the person alluring."

## European Intelligence.

PARIS, May 5.

AMONGST the numerous acts of cruelty by which Robespierre signalized his reign, the following anecdote cannot fail inspiring our readers with the tenderest concern for the two unfortunate ladies who are the subject of it.

Madame Chimai lived at Issy, near Paris, with her intimate friend Madame Darmentieres, in her country house very remarkable for its elegance and advantageous situation. The [illegible] Robespierre there. The tyrant viewed and observed the spot, and designed in his mind a dwelling which was consecrated to friendship, to be converted into a receptacle to perpetrate his crimes.

The ruin of those two ladies was then resolved upon, and they were soon dragged to a place of confinement at Paris, where nothing in cruelty was wanting, but to separate them from each other, a calamity which of all others, would have been the most insupportable.

Meanwhile Madame Darmentieres, for her part was worn out with poignant grief. She was sensible that Madame Chimai had continued in the neighbourhood of Paris only through friendship to her. Generous souls are inclined to reproach themselves for the wisest measures, when they prove fatal to others. She looked upon herself as the cause of her friend's misfortune. Her frame was indeed weak and delicate, but that of her friend was still more so. She paid her every attention; It was she who prepared her food and made her bed.—A waiting woman had offered to partake of their captivity, but they refused to accept of services of which they very well knew all the dangers. Madame Darmentieres did not confine herself to providing for the wants of her partner in affliction; she would also procure her some pleasure; she knew how fond her friend was of flowers; every morning she brought her some, which she got from Issy, as well as milk and fruit.

Madame Darmentieres was at last informed that her friend's country house was used for the diners and secret assemblies of the tyrant. From that moment, she perceived that sentence of death was irrevocably resolved. One day they continued to receive milk and flowers from Issy, of which she always presented her friend with the first fruits. It is all over, said she within herself—I must this moment reveal to my friend what she knows not—I must tell her the design which Robespierre has formed upon her house—I must tell her she is shortly to be sacrificed. Her sensibility could not bear such an idea. She went to other persons detained in the same prison, borrowed from them milk, fruits and flowers——brought them to Madam Chimai, set them in order with her usual complaisance and with a feigned tone, said, "they are from Issy."

It is thus Madame Darmentieres deceived her friend, and endeavoured to deceive herself.

A few days before Robespierre's death, the bell rang in the prison—an horrible voice was heard calling down the prisoners—a cart was in the court yard—its size was measured, to know how many victims it would contain.—Barbarous men reckoned the prisoners over and over again, and with a kind of inhuman delight, prolonged the dreadful pangs of death. A voice uttered the name of Madame Chimai—the same voice called next Madame Darmentieres. "Here I am," cried she, who had no fear but that of NOT following her friend to the scaffold. These two ladies cast the tenderest look of concern upon all their fellow sufferers, and got up into the fatal cart.

Being arrived before the bloody tribunal, Madame Chimai scorned to defend herself. Madame Darmentieres perceiving she was mistaken for her relation, turned her eyes upon her friend, and imposed silence upon her.

Those two ladies were guillotined on the 26th of July, two days previous to Robespierre's execution. The tyrant had not the satisfaction to enjoy those effects he had obtained by an assassination, but the nation now holds them in its possession.

Legislators! Do you design to build national credit upon such a basis.

MAY 8.

The trial of Fouquier Tinville, and his accomplices, is at length terminated. The Jury brought in their verdict yesterday, and found

Fouquier Tinville, late Public Accuser; Etienne Foucault, Ex-Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal; [illegible] Scellier, Ex President; F. P. [illegible], Ex Judge; Pierre Leroy, called dix Aout, Ex Juror; Leopold Renaudin, Ex Juror; Joachim Vilate, Ex Juror; Jean Louis, Prieur, Ex Juror; [illegible] Chatelet, Ex-Juror; Francois Girard, Ex Juror; Pierre Joseph Boyeuval, Pierre Guillaume Benoit, Marc Joseph Lanne, Joseph Verney, Francois Dupaumier and [illegible] J. Hermann, guilty of having committed in the Revolutionary Tribunal, in the second year of the Republic, crimes extending to favour the plans of the enemies of the People to promote the dissolution of the National Convention, and to arm the citizens against each other; of having caused an innumerable quantity of citizens to perish under the forms of law; of having drawn up lists of proscription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned 50, 60, and even 65 persons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in such a confused manner, that the father has often been executed for the son, and the son for the father; of having refused, to persons accused, a copy of the act of accusation against them; of having picked Juries, instead of chusing them by lot, &c. The Public Accuser, as soon as the verdict was pronounced, required that the punishment of Death should be pronounced upon them.

The President then passed sentence of death upon them.

Fouquier Tinville.—"Since it has been decided, that I should lose my head on the scaffold, posterity, to whom all things must be known, will discover who the real conspirators are. I desire to be led to immediate execution. I am ready."

The condemned persons were taken from the bar, and this morning they were carried amidst an immense crowd of persons, who bestowed the most bitter execrations upon them, to the Place-de Greve, where they were executed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
May 9.

SUBMISSION OF STOFFLET.

The discussion was interrupted by the reading of a letter from the deputies on mission in the western Departments. They announced, that they had completed the re-establishment of peace in La Vendee, and that Stofflet and all the chiefs of his party had submitted to the laws of the republic, and had sworn never to bear arms against their country, and to surrender the artillery in their possession—(Applauded.)

Ruelle, who had just returned from La Vendee, cited as a proof of the good faith of the Chouans, that they had given up a million of forged assignats, and the plates from which they had been struck. An English squadron attempted to land some emigrants at Port Brieux, but the peasants rendered their attempts ineffectual.

MASSACRES AT LYONS.

Matthieu, from the committee of general safety, informed the Convention that a commotion had taken place at Lyons, on the 15th Floreal, (May 4) that the relations of those who had been put to death under Robespierre had broken into a house of arrest, and had put to death, between sixty and seventy persons. The National Guard had not been able to quell the fury of the people, who cried out, as they put their prisoners to death, "This man denounced my father! This assassinated my wife! This murdered my child!" Boriet, the Deputy harangued the people, and at length put an end to the insurrection.

The Convention decreed, that the Deputies on mission at Lyons, should send a report of the events of the 15th Floreal, and that the Committee of legislation should order those accused of abuse of authority at Lyons to be prosecuted.

Sitting of May 20.

Pierret, in the name of the committees of public safety and general surety, announces to the Convention that a new insurrection is formed in Paris. He read a paper of which the following is an extract:

"The people, considering that the government causes them to die of famine—that it is unjust, arbitrary, tyrannical—that it causes to be imprisoned and massacred those who ask for bread—that its force is derived only from the weakness of the citizens—that the guards drawn from the armies to weaken them, have not taken the oath to this tyranny, but to the people—that it belongs to the portion of the people nearest the oppressors to give the signal of revolt, the people order,

1st. That the citizens of Paris, male and female, proceed this day in mass to the Convention, to demand bread, the abolition of the revolutionary government, the immediate establishment of the constitution of 1793, the dissolution of the present government and its replacement, the arrestation of each of the members who compose it, the release of all who are confined for having demanded bread, the convocation of the primary assemblies on the 25 Prairial (June 13) to renew all the constituted authorities, and to replace the Convention, with the legislative body, on the 25th of next Messidor (July 13)

2d. The barriers shall be shut; persons and property shall be put under the safeguard of the people, who shall seize the river, the telegraphe, the alarm guns and the drums, to the end, that no use be made of them.

3. The citizens employed in the Barriers, shall alone have permission to pass the barriers; there shall be delivered them a certificate by a commission ad hoc.

4th. The companies of infantry and horse, now in Paris or its environs, are invited to rally under the banners of the people.

5th. All power not emanating from the people is suspended—every agent or officer of government, who shall not immediately resign his functions, shall be regarded as a partizan of the tyranny, and punished as such.

6th. The people shall not take rest, till they have received the means of subsistence, and happiness of all the French.

7th. The rallying point is, *Bread* and *the Constitution of 1793*.

8th. An address shall be made to the armies, informing them of the motives and success of the insurrection.

At the bottom of this order, there is a note, conceived nearly in this manner: "The government will not be able to restrain the movement of the people, when they shall take from their magazines, the provisions stored there for the execution of its criminal designs."

Some applauses preceded from the tribunes at the reading of this paper. The convention indignant, declare they will remain at their post.

Many of the members spoke in succession. They declared that there was a design to pillage property, to bring about another 12th Germinal (April 1, commotion at the time of banishing Barrere) to arrest the circulation of provisions, and prevent the Convention from making a peace with most of the [illegible]. They exhorted the people not to disgrace their virtues, and to bear

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for a few days longer what they had fuffered for five years.

A moment after, Laport informed the Convention, that the mal-contents had juft begun their movements. It was decreed that the commune of Paris is refponfible to the Republic for every attack on the National Reprefentation—That every citizen is required to appear forthwith, with arms, at the head quarters of his fection, there to wait the orders of his commanders—that there fhould be roll call in each company, and a lift of the abfent fhall be fent to the adminiftration of Police, who would render an account of them to the Committee of General Safety; that the ringleaders of the riot are outlawed; that it is enjoyned to all good citizens to arreft them, and in cafe of refiftance, to fall upon them; that thofe fhall be reputed ring-leaders, who compofe the firft *twenty* individuals taken at the head of each collection of people; that petitions prefented according to law fhall be heard; that the Convention fhall be permanent, till tranquility is reftored; and that the Committees of government fhall make hourly returns of the ftate of Paris.

[Here end our accounts, in the midft of this interefting period; a circumftance much to be regretted. The fame paper however contains part of a project for forming a finking fund or bank for the redemption of affignats.]

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## LONDON, May 12.

Sir Frederick Eden is returned from France, without having been able to accomplifh the object of his miffion, namely, an *exchange of feamen*. He came over from Dieppe to Brighton on board the Hardwicke, Captain Barber.

The States General have fent orders to Capt. Orthius, who commands one of the Dutch men of war detained at Plymouth, not to keep any kind of correfpondence with the Prince of Orange, nor to fend to that Prince the weekly reports which his Highnefs is faid to have demanded of that officer.

The Committee for the relief of French emigrants, receive 12,000l. a month from Government.

The King of Poland. This unfortunate gentleman, exciting the humanity and generofity of the Emprefs of Ruffia, is to have the dukedom of Courland. The prefent duke is to retire on a penfion.

The Queen held a chamber of audience previous to the drawing room commencing, when his Excellency Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy, took leave of her Majefty, previous to his return home.

Yefterday morning we had the fatisfaction of feeing the return of three companies of the Guards, amounting to about 180 men. His Majefty went to welcome the brave but unfortunate men on their arrival; and rode at their head to town, the band playing the tune of "*See the conquering Hero come.*" It is impoffible to defcribe their tattered condition, but the men, as well as the female followers, appeared healthy, and joy animated every feature on their return to Old England. The King fhook every one of them heartily by the hand.

Upon a late mufter of the guards arrived from Germany, it appeared that on an average only ten men per company have returned of thofe who firft embarked for Holland.

There has been fome epiftolary wrangling between the Pruffian Cabinet, and the Britifh Commander in Chief upon the Continent, fince the treaty was concluded between the former and France, which terminated in a moft imperious meffage, commanding our troops to leave their prefent pofition. This is not the only grateful return this country has received from its worthy ally for the liberal fubfidy fo long paid to him; our cabinet was flattered with a promife of a fupply of wheat from the ports of Dantzic, Elbing, and Koningfberg, the merchants up the Baltic confidered the bufinefs as certain, and our government had actually engaged a number of veffels to proceed thither to bring home the grain; but his Pruffian Majefty has now iffued a mandate, prohibiting exportation of grain from any of his ports for any country till fix thoufand lafts, which he has contracted to furnifh to France, be compleated; a quantity, by the bye, which will more than take up all that can be fpared from his own dominions.

To the foregoing circumftance, are now attributed the orders iffued to our cruifers, to bring into Britifh ports veffels laden with grain for France, whatever may be the confequence.

May 16

By a Gentleman who arrived on Wednefday from the Continent, we are affured, that the general opinion abroad is, that a war between Pruffia and this country, in the courfe of the fummer, is unavoidable. Our late Ally, in return for our treafure and kindnefs, when he peremptorily infifted on our Cavalry immediately leaving his dominions, alfo defired that the Britifh magazine fhould be immediately removed, at the fame time threatening—"That if it were not, he would order it to be fet on fire." After General Harcourt had expoftulated with his Majefty on the impoffibility of complying with his immediate requeft, he obtained ten days to remove the magazine, with an affurance, at the fame time, that he would at the expiration of that period have it deftroyed, if his commands were not punctually fulfilled by the General.

MAY 21.

According to a minifterial paper, 4000 French who declared themfelves royalifts, and laid down their arms at the taking of Alface by the allies, were ceded as a gift by the King of Pruffia to the Prince Royal, by whom they were fold to an Emigrant French Officer. Our government has taken 1200 of them into Britifh pay, who are to be fent to the Weft Indies, commanded by the French Officer who bought them of the Prince Royal of Pruffia.—How this dealer in French royalifts has difpofed of the reft of his live-ftock we are not told; but we fhould think that men who fuffer themfelves to be bought and fold by the thoufand, can be no great purchafe.

According to a letter from L'Orient, the convoy entered the ports of Britany, and thefe ports had been blockaded for twenty days by the Englifh fhips of war (thofe under the command of Admiral Cornwallis, and Sir J. B. Warren). It confifted of 140 veffels under the efcort of one Forteaux of 74 guns, three frigates of 36 guns each, two corvettes of 26 guns, two cutters of 18 and a floop of 12 guns.

The arrival will furnifh abundant matter to the papers in the intereft of Mr. Pitt, for new attacks upon Earl Spencer's conduct, as Firft Lord of the Admiralty

Letters from Paris fay, that Barrere's wife demanded and obtained leave to follow her hufband and partake his exile.

The free navigation of the Rhine in the Pruffian ftates is re-eftablifhed, and the river covered with boats. The inhabitants on both fides of it have celebrated the conclufion of peace between France and Pruffia, to which they are indebted for this happy change of things.

May 30.

On the 21ft inft. the Convention received the news of the treaty of peace and alliance between the French and Dutch Republics having been figned on the 17th.

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## CHARLESTON, June 23.

Capt. Rider, who arrived on Sunday, informs, that 8 or 10 days before he left Port de Paix, a Captain of a French corvette arrived there from the Cape, where he had left his veffel, with defpatches for General Laveaux, containing advice of the arrival of five or feven fail of the line, Capt. Rider, does not recollect which, 15 corvettes, and 8 tranfports, with troops, at Martinique, from France, and of their having landed and taken poffeffion of part of that ifland.

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## NORFOLK, June 20.

On Thurfday evening arrived in town, in the floop Greenwich, Capt. Edmunds, from Newport, Rhode-Ifland, a gentleman paffenger, in the brig Betfy, from Bourdeaux. By him we learn, that the brig Betfy, Capt. Bets, and the brig Molly, Capt. Mefford, failed from Bourdeaux about the 5 of May, both loaded with wine, and bound to Philadelphia: that on Monday laft, the 15th inft. being 45 miles E by N. off Cape-Henlopen, and in 28 fathom water, was captured by the pilot boat fchooner Thetis (formerly the York pilot boat) Capt. Hutchins, mounting 5 guns, and fent off to Bermuda.—Shortly afterwards they fpoke the floop Greenwich, bound in here, on board of whom they put the above gentleman.

The brig Betty is owned by Mr. W. Penrofe, of Philadelphia.

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## PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

We may judge of the profperity of the Commerce of the United States, by its trade with the fingle city of Hamburg: a German paper fays, that in the year 1794, there entered the port of that city 200 fail of American veffels of which 88 only have imported about twelve millions of pounds of coffee, 4525 hogfheads, 4020 boxes, and 380 barrels of fugar.

JULY 7.

Saturday laft being the Anniverfary of Independence, the fame was celebrated by every friend to the United States.

The Day was ufhered in with ringing of bells, which continued until evening: the artillery paraded; falutes were fired; public bodies dined together, congratulations were mutual, and the Father of his Country received the Felicitations of every clafs of Citizens, civil, clerical and military.

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## NEW-YORK, July 7.

Saturday laft being the 19th anniverfary of American Independence, it was celebrated here with every demonftration of gratitude and feftivity. This city exhibited the mingled appearances of folemnity and joy—the fhops were generally fhut—no bufinefs was tranfacted—every one feemed to feel the impreffions neceffarily arifing from the return of a Day upon which the firm Patriots of 1776, gave confiftency to our meafures, and a rank among the independent Nations of the earth. The Day was ufhered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns, which were repeated at 12 and again at funfet.

The feveral Societies, viz. the Tammany, Mechanic, and Democratic, with the military, marched in proceffion at 12 o'clock from the Battery, through Beaver-ftreet, up Pearl ftreet and Beckman ftreet, to the New Prefbyterian Church, where Edward Livingfton having read the Declaration of Independence, the Rev. Samuel Miller delivered a fuitable and patriotic difcourfe from thefe words, "And this Day fhall be unto you as a Memorial." Mr. Miller evinced great ability on this occafion, which was teftified by the general applaufe expreffed by the audience.

The Societies after thefe ceremonies formed again in front of the Church, and proceeded down Broad Way to the Battery. It may be afferted with confidence that on no fimilar occafion did a greater number of Citizens grace the æra of our Political Birth, nor with more decided appearances of a fincere cordiality. The tranfactions of the Day, clofed with a difplay of Fire-Works.

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The Merchants of this City, dined together on Saturday laft, the 4th of July, at the Tontine Coffee-Houfe. They had the pleafure of the Society of the following Gentlemen as Guefts—His Excellency Governor Jay, Major-General Morris, Judge Iredel, Mr. Reed, Senator in Congrefs from the ftate of South-Carolina, Judge Hobart, Judge Lawrence, Col. Hamilton, Mr. King, the Mayor, Doctor Johnfon, the Secretary of this State, the Attorney-General of the Diftrict, the Treafurer of the State, Capt. Talbot, Capt. Dennis and Capt. Thompfon. The day was paffed with the greateft fociability and the moft perfect harmony—After dinner the following toafts were drank:

1. The Day—May it ever be the memorial of true Liberty on the bafis of juft and efficient government.
2. The Prefident of the United States—May his country never forget what it owes to his wifdom, virtue and firmnefs. 3 Cheers.
3. The Vice Prefident and Congrefs of the United States—May they continue to merit, and to enjoy the confidence of their Conftituents.
4. The Union of the States—The main pillar of American fecurity, profperity, and greatnefs. 3 Cheers.
5. All friendly foreign Powers—May the chain of Friendfhip be lengthened, and brightened.
6. The State of New-York—Prudence and Public Spirit in its Councils—Harmony among its Citizens.
7. Agriculture.
8. Commerce.
9. Navigation.
10. The Mechanic and Manufacturing Arts.
11. Public Credit. 3 Cheers.
12. The Heroes of every clime who have cemented Liberty with their blood.
13. Honorable Peace,—May our Rulers continue to cultivate, and our Citizens to cherifh it, as a primary intereft of our young and rifing Republic.
14. The STEADY FIRM PATRIOT—Who declines not a Public duty becaufe it is arduous, nor fears to endeavour to ferve his Country, though at the rifk of its cenfure: May the Public efteem ever recognize, and reward the purity, and ufefulnefs of his exertions. 6 Cheers.
15. The Fair of America.

After the Governor retired—The Chairman gave—Governor Jay, which was drank with repeated cheers.

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The following Toafts, among others, were drank by the Tammany Society:

"The Prefident of the United States—may he never affix his fignature to a Treaty, on whofe front is engraved "*Deftruction to Liberty and Commerce.*"

"The Patriotic Minority in the Senate of the United States—may they receive the thanks of a grateful people, for their determined, though unfuccefsful, oppofition to a *Treaty* with Great Britain, which would terminate in the ruin of our Commerce and be the difgrace of our country."

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Toafts, among others, by Captain Montaigne's Company of Light Infantry.

"May the *Cage* conftructed to coop up the American Eagle, prove a trap for none but *Jays* and *King*—birds."

"The *Ten Worthies* in our National Senate."

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The three following Toafts among others were drank by the Democratic Society.

"The Prefident of the United States—may he comply with the unanimous wifhes of every true friend of his country, by preventing Grenville's late treaty from becoming the fupreme law of the land."

"Mafon, Burr, Butler, Brown, Bloodworth, Jackfon, Langdon, Martin, Robinfon, and Tazewell, the ten virtuous, wife, and independent Senators, who refufed to facrifice their country's commerce, rights, and honor, by adopting the prefent impolitic and truly difgraceful treaty with Great-Britain.

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Toaft by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradefmen.

"The GOVERNOR of the State of New-York—may his adminiftration be begun with prudence, continued with reputation, and crowned with applaufe."

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Extract of a letter from Havre, dated May 24.

"Laft evening a Courier arrived from Paris, by whom we learn, that a mob of men and women, entered the Hall of the Convention and affaulted the deputies; they cut off the head of Ferrand (one of the members) mounted it upon a pike, and placed it before the Prefident and members of the Convention—one of the deputies was fhot by the difcharge of a Piftol from one of the rioters, who treated the National Reprefentatives with every mark of indignation.

At this time when the Convention was under the influence of the mob, they were forced much againft their will to pafs feveral unjuft and improper decrees—the two principal of which are, to fet at liberty every perfon under arreft, and to out-law all perfons who were confined at the death of Robefpierre, and who were fet at liberty by his fucceffors.

"Fortunately at this moment the National Guards affembled, appeared in the Hall of the Convention, difperfed the rioters, and put feveral of them to the fword; by which means the Convention was fet at liberty.

"As foon as the mob was repulfed, the National Convention made a report of the decrees paffed by force, and put under arreft feveral members who were friends of Robefpierre and leaders of the Jacobins, they are—Albite, Carpentier, Rhue, Prieur de la Marne, Duquefnoy, Romme and feveral others, who were fent immediately to the Revolutionary tribunal for trial."

"At the time the Courier left Paris, the general was then beating, and national guards under arms."

July 8.

Much has been faid upon the fubject of a tumult at Philadelphia, on the 4th inft. all that we afcertain is contained in the two following extracts; the one is fomewhat contradictory to the other; but the public muft judge:—

*Extract of a letter from a refpectable Citizen of Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated July 6, received yefterday.*

"I muft inform you of a circumftance which took place here, on Saturday evening laft. At eleven o'clock, the fhip-carpenters of Kenfington, and a number of other citizens, about 500, armed with clubs, paraded the ftreets with a tranfparent painting of *Mr. Jay*; the figure in the attitude of prefenting "THE TREATY" to an expecting, admiring Senate, with the left hand, and in the right, a pair of fcales fufpended.—In the elevated fcale, "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence,*" were infcribed in large capitals; in the preponderating one "*Britifh Gold.*" After paffing through feveral ftreets, they returned again to Kenfington, where the painting *was committed to the flames.* A fmall party of the Light Horfe attempted to difperfe them, but without effect; they were driven from the field amidft a fhower of ftones, by which fome were feverely hurt, but no lives loft. I was an eye-witnefs to the whole proceeding, you may therefore rely on this account."

*Extract of another letter, of the fame date.*

"The 4th of July paffed over in quietnefs, whatever you may have heard to the contrary.

"On the 4th of July, a number of fhip-carpenters from Kenfington, and fome of the Democratic Society, intended to burn Mr. Jay's effigy oppofite the Prefident's houfe. They were warned not to attempt it; and the militia officers, light-horfe, artillery, &c. waited for them, in Market-ftreet, till ten o'clock; but, deterred from their defign, they came down Second to Market, from thence to Front, about one o'clock Sunday morning, as filent as a funeral proceffion, till they got above Vine ftreet, and fuppofing themfelves out of danger, when they gave three cheers. I mention this, in cafe it becomes the fubject of converfation. You may know how to fpeak of it. Not ten perfons, in all the ftreets [illegible] any thing of it."

July 9.

[illegible] of Friday laft, contains the following ar[illegible]

"On the [illegible] inftant at Five o'clock P. M. the

for a few days longer what they had suffered for five years.

A moment after, Laport informed the Convention, that the mal contents had just begun their movements. It was decreed that the commune of Paris is responsible to the Republic for every attack on the National Representation—That every citizen is required to appear forthwith, with arms, at the head quarters of his section, there to wait the orders of his commanders—that there shall be roll call in each company, and a list of the absent shall be sent to the administration of Police, who should render an account of them to the Committee of General Safety; that the ringleaders of the riot are outlawed; that it is enjoyned to all good citizens to arrest them, and in case of resistance, to fall upon them; that those shall be reputed ring-leaders, who compose the first *twenty* individuals taken at the head of each collection of people; that petitions presented according to law shall be heard; that the Convention shall be permanent, till tranquility is restored; and that the Committees of government shall make hourly returns of the state of Paris.

[Here end our accounts, in the midst of this interesting period; a circumstance much to be regretted. The same paper however contains part of a project for forming a sinking fund or bank for the redemption of assignats.]

## LONDON, May 12.

Sir Frederick Eden is returned from France, without having been able to accomplish the object of his mission, namely, an *exchange of seamen*. He came over from Dieppe to Brighton on board the Hardwicke, Captain Barber.

The States General have sent orders to Capt. Orthius, who commands one of the Dutch men of war detained at Plymouth, not to keep any kind of correspondence with the Prince of Orange, nor to send to that Prince the weekly reports which his Highness is said to have demanded of that officer.

The Committee for the relief of French emigrants, receive 12,000l. a month from Government.

The King of Poland. This unfortunate gentleman, exciting the humanity and generosity of the Empress of Russia, is to have the dukedom of Courland. The present duke is to retire on a pension.

The Queen held a chamber of audience previous to the drawing room commencing, when his Excellency Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy, took leave of her Majesty, previous to his return home.

Yesterday morning we had the satisfaction of seeing the return of three companies of the Guards, amounting to about 180 men. His Majesty went to welcome the brave but unfortunate men on their arrival; and rode at their head to town, the band playing the tune of "*See the conquering Hero come.*" It is impossible to describe their tattered condition, but the men, as well as the female followers, appeared healthy, and joy animated every feature on their return to Old England. The King shook every one of them heartily by the hand.

Upon a late muster of the guards arrived from Germany, it appeared that on an average only ten men per company have returned of those who first embarked for Holland.

There has been some epistolary wrangling between the Prussian Cabinet, and the British Commander in Chief upon the Continent, since the treaty was concluded between the former and France, which terminated in a most imperious message, commanding our troops to leave their present position. This is not the only grateful return this country has received from its worthy ally for the liberal subsidy so long paid to him; our cabinet was flattered with a promise of a supply of wheat from the ports of Dantzic, Elbing, and Konigsberg, the merchants up the Baltic considered the business as certain, and our government had actually engaged a number of vessels to proceed thither to bring home the grain; but his Prussian Majesty has now issued a mandate, prohibiting exportation of grain from any of his ports for any country till six thousand lasts, which he has contracted to furnish to France, be compleated; a quantity, by the bye, which will more than take up all that can be spared from his own dominions.

To the foregoing circumstance, are now attributed the orders issued to our cruisers, to bring into British ports vessels laden with grain for France, whatever may be the consequence.

May 18.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Wednesday from the Continent, we are assured, that the general opinion abroad is, that a war between Prussia and this country, in the course of the summer, is unavoidable. Our late Ally, in return for our treasure and kindness, when he peremptorily insisted on our Cavalry immediately leaving his dominions, also desired that the British magazine should be immediately removed, at the same time threatening—"That if it were not, he would order it to be set on fire." After General Harcourt had expostulated with his Majesty on the impossibility of complying with his immediate request, he obtained ten days to remove the magazine, with an assurance, at the same time, that he would at the expiration of that period have it destroyed, if his commands were not punctually fulfilled by the General.

May 21.

According to a ministerial paper, 4000 French who declared themselves royalists, and laid down their arms at the taking of Alsace by the allies, were ceded as a gift by the King of Prussia to the Prince Royal, by whom they were sold to an Emigrant French Officer. Our government has taken 1200 of them into British pay, who are to be sent to the West Indies, commanded by the French Officer who bought them of the Prince Royal of Prussia.—How this dealer in French royalists has disposed of the rest of his live-stock we are not told; but we should think that men who suffer themselves to be bought and sold by the thousand, can be no great purchase.

According to a letter from L'Orient, the convoy entered the ports of Britany, and these ports had been blockaded for twenty days by the English ships of war (those under the command of Admiral Colpoys, and Sir J. B. Warren.) It consisted of 140 vessels under the escort of the Foudroyeux of 74 guns, three frigates of 36 guns each, two corvettes of 26 guns, two cutters of 18, and a sloop of 12 guns.

The arrival will furnish abundant matter to the papers in the interest of Mr. Pitt, for new attacks upon Earl Spencer's conduct, as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Letters from Paris say, that Barrere's wife demanded and obtained leave to follow her husband and partake his exile.

The free navigation of the Rhine in the Prussian states is re-established, and the river covered with boats. The inhabitants on both sides of it have celebrated the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia, to which they are indebted for this happy change of things.

May 30.

On the 21st inst. the Convention received the news of the treaty of peace and alliance between the French and Dutch Republics having been signed on the 17th.

## CHARLESTON, June 23.

Capt. Rider, who arrived on Sunday, informs, that 8 or 10 days before he left Port de Paix, a Captain of a French corvette arrived there from the Cape, where he had left his vessel, with despatches for General Laveaux, containing advice of the arrival of five or seven sail of the line, Capt. Rider, does not recollect which, 15 corvettes, and 8 transports, with troops, at Martinique, from France, and of their having landed and taken possession of part of that island.

## NORFOLK, June 20.

On Thursday evening arrived in town, in the sloop Greenwich, Capt. Edmunds, from Newport, Rhode-Island, a gentleman passenger, in the brig Betsy, from Bourdeaux. By him we learn, that the brig Betsy, Capt. Betts, and the brig Molly, Capt. Mesard, sailed from Bourdeaux about the [illegible] of May, both loaded with wine, and bound to Philadelphia: that on Monday last, the 15th inst. being 45 miles E by N. off Cape-Henlopen, and in 18 fathom water, was captured by the pilot boat schooner Thetis (formerly the York pilot boat) Capt. Hutchins, mounting 6 guns, and sent off to Bermuda.—Shortly afterwards they spoke the sloop Greenwich, bound in here, on board of whom they put the above gentleman.

The brig Betsy is owned by Mr. W. Penrose, of Philadelphia.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

We may judge of the prosperity of the Commerce of the United States, by its trade with the single city of Hamburg: a German paper says, that in the year 1794, there entered the port of that city 120 sail of American vessels of which 88 only have imported about twelve millions of pounds of coffee, 4525 hogsheads, 4020 boxes, and 380 barrels of sugar.

JULY 7.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of Independence, the same was celebrated by every friend to the United States.

The Day was ushered in with ringing of bells, which continued until evening: the artillery paraded; salutes were fired; public bodies dined together, congratulations were mutual, and the Father of his Country received the Felicitations of every class of Citizens, civil, clerical and military.

## NEW-YORK, July 7.

Saturday last being the 19th anniversary of American Independence, it was celebrated here with every demonstration of gratitude and festivity. This city exhibited the mingled appearances of solemnity and joy—the shops were generally shut—no business was transacted—every one seemed to feel the impressions necessarily arising from the return of a Day upon which the firm Patriots of 1776, gave consistency to our measures, and a rank among the independent Nations of the earth. The Day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns, which were repeated at 12 and again at sunset.

The several Societies, viz. the Tammany, Mechanic, and Democratic, with the military, marched in procession at 11 o'clock from the Battery, through Beaver-street, up Pearl street and Beekman street, to the New Presbyterian Church, where Edward Livingston having read the Declaration of Independence, the Rev. Samuel Miller delivered a suitable and patriotic discourse from these words, "And this Day shall be unto you as a Memorial." Mr. Miller evinced great ability on this occasion, which was testified by the general applause expressed by the audience.

The Societies after these ceremonies formed again in front of the Church, and proceeded down Broad Way to the Battery. It may be asserted with confidence that on no similar occasion did a greater number of Citizens grace the æra of our Political Birth, nor with more decided appearances of a sincere cordiality. The transactions of the Day, closed with a display of Fire-Works.

—

The Merchants of this City, dined together on Saturday last, the 4th of July, at the Tontine Coffee-House. They had the pleasure of the Society of the following Gentlemen as Guests—His Excellency Governor Jay, Major-General Morris, Judge Iredel, Mr. Reed, Senator in Congress from the State of South-Carolina, Judge Hobart, Judge Lawrence, Col. Hamilton, Mr. King, the Mayor, Doctor Johnson, the Secretary of this State, the Attorney-General of the District, the Treasurer of the State, Capt. Talbot, Capt. Dennis and Capt. Thompson. The day was passed with the greatest sociability and the most perfect harmony—After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—May it ever be the memorial of true Liberty on the basis of just and efficient government.
2. The President of the United States—May his country never forget what it owes to his wisdom, virtue and firmness. 3 Cheers.
3. The Vice President and Congress of the United States—May they continue to merit, and to enjoy the confidence of their Constituents.
4. The Union of the States—The main pillar of American security, prosperity, and greatness. 3 Cheers.
5. All friendly foreign Powers—May the chain of Friendship be lengthened, and brightened.
6. The State of New-York—Prudence and Public Spirit in its Councils—Harmony among its Citizens.
7. Agriculture.
8. Commerce.
9. Navigation.
10. The Mechanic and Manufacturing Arts.
11. Public Credit. 3 Cheers.
12. The Heroes of every clime who have cemented Liberty with their blood.
13. Honorable Peace.—May our Rulers continue to cultivate, and our Citizens to cherish it, as a primary interest of our young and rising Republic.
14. The STEADY FIRM PATRIOT—Who declines not a Public duty because it is arduous, nor fears to endeavour to serve his Country, though at the risk of its censure: May the Public esteem ever recognize, and reward the purity, and usefulness of his exertions. 6 Cheers.
15. The Fair of America.

After the Governor retired—The Chairman gave—Governor Jay, which was drank with repeated cheers.

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The following Toasts, among others, were drank by the Tammany Society:

"The President of the United States—may he never affix his signature to a Treaty, on whose front is engraved "*Destruction to Liberty and Commerce.*"

"The Patriotic Minority in the Senate of the United States—may they receive the thanks of a grateful people, for their determined, though unsuccessful, opposition to a *Treaty* with Great Britain, which would terminate in the ruin of our Commerce and be the disgrace of our country."

—

Toasts, among others, by Captain Montaigne's Company of Light Infantry.

"May the *Cage* constructed to coop up the American Eagle, prove a trap for none but *Jays* and *King*—birds."

"The *Ten Worthies* in our National Senate."

—

The three following Toasts among others were drank by the Democratic Society.

"The President of the United States—may he comply with the unanimous wishes of every true friend of his country, by preventing Grenville's late treaty from becoming the supreme law of the land."

"Mason, Burr, Butler, Brown, Bloodworth, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Robinson, and Tazewell, the ten virtuous, wise, and independent Senators, who refused to sacrifice their country's commerce, rights, and honor, by adopting the present impolitic and truly disgraceful treaty with Great-Britain.

—

Toast by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

"The GOVERNOR of the State of New-York—may his administration be begun with prudence, continued with reputation, and crowned with applause."

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated May 24:

"Last evening a Courier arrived from Paris, by whom we learn, that a mob of men and women, entered the Hall of the Convention and assaulted the deputies; they cut off the head of Ferrand (one of the members) mounted it upon a pike, and placed it before the President and members of the Convention—one of the deputies was shot by the discharge of a Pistol from one of the rioters, who treated the National Representatives with every mark of indignation.

At this time when the Convention was under the influence of the mob, they were forced much against their will to pass several unjust and improper decrees—the two principal of which are, to set at liberty every person under arrest, and to out-law all persons who were confined at the death of Robespierre, and who were set at liberty by his successors.

"Fortunately at this moment the National Guards assembled, appeared in the Hall of the Convention, dispersed the rioters, and put several of them to the sword; by which means the Convention was set at liberty.

"As soon as the mob was repulsed, the National Convention made a report of the decrees passed by force, and put under arrest several members who were friends of Robespierre and leaders of the Jacobins, they are—Albite, Carpentier, Rhue, Prieur de la Marne, Duquesnoy, Romme and several others, who were sent immediately to the Revolutionary tribunal for trial."

"At the time the Courier left Paris, the general was then beating, and national guards under arms."

July 8.

Much has been said upon the subject of a tumult at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. all that we ascertain is contained in the two following extracts; the one is somewhat contradictory to the other; but the public must judge:—

*Extract of a letter from a respectable Citizen of Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated July 6, received yesterday.*

"I must inform you of a circumstance which took place here, on Saturday evening last. At eleven o'clock, the ship-carpenters of Kensington, and a number of other citizens, about 500, armed with clubs, paraded the streets with a transparent painting of *Mr. Jay*; the figure in the attitude of presenting "THE TREATY" to an expecting, admiring Senate, with the left hand, and in the right, a pair of scales suspended.—In the elevated scale, "*Virtue, Liberty and Independence,*" were inscribed in large capitals; in the prepondering one "*British Gold.*" After passing through several streets, they returned again to Kensington, where the painting *was committed to the flames.* A small party of the Light Horse attempted to disperse them, but without effect; they were driven from the field amidst a shower of stones, by which some were severely hurt, but no lives lost. I was an eye-witness to the whole proceeding, you may therefore rely on this account."

*Extract of another letter, of the same date.*

"The 4th of July passed over in quietness, whatever you may have heard to the contrary.

"On the 4th of July, a number of ship-carpenters from Kensington, and some of the Democratic Society, intended to burn Mr. Jay's effigy opposite the President's house. They were warned not to attempt it; and the militia officers, light-horse, artillery, &c. waited for them, in Market-street, till ten o'clock; but, deterred from their design, they came down Second to Market, from thence to Front, about one o'clock Sunday morning, as silent as a funeral procession, till they got above Vine street, and supposing themselves out of danger, when they gave three cheers. I mention this, in case it becomes the subject of conversation. You may know how to speak of it. Not ten persons, in all the streets they passed, knew any thing of it."

July 9.

A Norfolk paper of Friday last, contains the following article:

"On the 24th instant at Five o'clock P. M. the

Baltimore revenue cutter, was running up the river, when between Lambert's point and Fort Norfolk, a severe gust of wind, struck her, she overset and sunk in about seven minutes; the squall was so sudden, that time only permitted the foresail to be put in the brails. The brig Diana of Baltimore, Capt. Peter Giese, had furled part of his sail—or otherwise would inevitably have met with the same disaster; fortunately no souls perished on board the cutter; she lays in four fathom water.

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Of the rancour of parties among the French, the following is a singular proof: A French gentleman in Hispaniola has lately written to a friend of his in Connecticut, requesting him to purchase him a farm—but he adds, "Are there any Frenchmen there? If there are, I will not come."

Unhappy Frenchmen! All alike interested in Freedom, good laws, and good government, you differ about the means of acquiring them, and tear each other in pieces. Would you suppress passion, and follow reason, you would find both parties and all parties wrong, and that truth and happiness lie in a medium between your opinions!

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Capt. A. Sheffield, arrived here yesterday in 28 days from Turk's Island, and gave us verbally the following intelligence. Capt. Anthony, in a vessel belonging to Newport, arrived at Turk's-Island from St. Thomas's the day Capt. Sheffield sailed from thence, and informed him that 12 French ships of the line and 19,000 troops had arrived at Guadaloupe, and that 4 ships of the line had arrived at St. Thomas's to purchase provisions. Two days before the arrival of the French ships at St. Thomas's, flour was offered there by the Captains of two vessels from Philadelphia at 9 dollars per barrel. A Capt. of a vessel belonging to Halifax, arrived likewise the day before Capt. S. sailed and informed that the English cruizing frigates were all driven into Barbados by the French.—Capt. Tracy arrived from St. Bartholomews, likewise informs that the same intelligence was at that Island; but not fully authenticated.

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BOSTON, July 4.

Accounts from Liverpool state, that Admiral Howe, on account of his declining age, and some secret dissatisfaction, had resigned the command of the Channel fleet.

We mentioned in our last, that the affairs of Ireland, wore an interesting aspect. The experience of every successive day confirms the remark. A resort to arms is again contemplated in that oppressed Island, and commotions are increasing.

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*YEAS and NAYS*

On the great question of ratifying the Treaty with *Great-Britain* in the Senate of the *United States*:—

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| John Vining, | D. | |
| Henry Latimer, | D. | |
| Richard Potts, | Maryl. | |
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By an arrival at Marblehead, we learn, that great disturbances have lately taken place in London, owing, it is said, to a motion being made by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, relative to peace, and negatived by a large majority—only 88 in favour of it. On the whole, there is no prospect of peace with England, at least for the present session.

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A gentleman from Cape-Ann informs, that the Sir Charles Grey was seen from thence to chase a ship close in with the land, and bring her too. Her capture is probable.

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1. The Day—long to be remembered by every free-born Son of America.
2. Peace, Liberty, and Equality, to all Mankind.
3. The United States of America.
4. The President.
5. The Vice President, Senate, and House of Representatives.
6. The Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island.
7. General Wayne and the American Army.
8. The Republic of France——may her Rulers prove virtuous, and her Fleets and Armies victorious.
9. May all the crowned Heads in Europe be deprived of their Crowns, and have the Honor to become good Citizens in a Republican Government.
10. Mr. Fox, and his Friends for Liberty and good Government.
11. The fair Daughters of America—may their Virtue and Friendship be rewarded by the Love and Protection of the Soldier and Citizen.
12. The Memory of those departed Heroes who fell in the Cause of American Freedom.
13. Success to the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of America.
14. The Washington Cavalry, and Kingston Reds—may they be united, virtuous, and brave.
15. May religious Liberty pervade the whole World, and all Professors be real Possessors.

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MARRIED]—Captain ROBERT M. AMBROSE to Miss ISABEL FERGUSON, Daughter of Mr. Adam Ferguson.

DIED]—At Dunkirk, May 14, FRANCIS COFFYN, Esq; American Consul at that Place.

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—At Providence, Mr. EDWARD THURBER, 2d, in the 35th Year of his Age.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, July 13.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Rising Sun, Davenport, | Boston |
| —— Chance, Sinkins, | St. Mary's |
| —— Peggy, Bliss, | New York |
| Ship William, Gardner, | Africa |
| Snow Peat, Violett, | Ditto |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Lydia, Vaughn, | Boston |
| —— Danegant, Bacon, | Boston |
| —— Sally, Congdon, | New York |
| —— Rising Sun, Davenport, | Ditto |
| —— Nancy, Gorton, | Ditto |
| Snow Minerva, Cole, | Ditto |
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | Ditto |

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*Rhode-Island Bridge Company.*

PURSUANT to the Regulations of said Company, there will be a Meeting of the Proprietors thereof, on the last Monday of July instant; for the Election of the Officers, and such other Business as the Interest of said Company may require.

The Proprietors are therefore notified, to assemble on said Day, at Three o'Clock, P. M. at the State House, for the Purposes aforesaid.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

*N. B.* Votes by Proxy are admitted, provided the Representative is authorized by a Writing under the Signature of his Constituent, and that the same is deposited with the Clerk and registered.

In Default of Payment of the Sum or Sums assessed, at the Times limited, such Share or Shares, to such Extent, will be forfeited, to and for the Benefit of said Company.

*Newport, July 13, 1795.*

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# French School.

AS the Importance of the French Language is too evident to need any Comment, consequently but two Remarks are necessary upon the ultimate Advantages arising from the natural and close Connexion of the two Republics, moving by the same Cause, and reciprocally enjoying the real Advantages of each other.

This leads the Mind at once to the Necessity of being acquainted with the French Language, not only for the Pleasure of Conversing, but also to prevent a Series of unhappy Consequences which obtrude upon the Merchant, who, for the Want of the Language, is under the disagreeable Necessity of doing his Business by Proxy.

In Consequence of which, Mr. BONNEMOT, who has been a Teacher of the French Language Two Years and an Half in the Town and College of Providence, and lately in Boston, presents his Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and offers himself to teach Six young Ladies or Gentlemen, that being the greatest Number he can with Justice attend to.—For Terms, apply to him, at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH's.

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*On Thursday the 30th Day of this present Month, if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, late belonging to John Goddard, Esq; deceased.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know Particulars relative to said Estate, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOHN BOURS.

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Have for Sale the following Articles, viz:

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Cotton Bunting,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

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# *TAKE NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

*Newport, July 13 1795.*

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was composed of four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.——Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

*Newport, July 13 1795.*

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*TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

## Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,

West-India and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.——And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, July 13, 1795.*

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal,
Rhode Island District.

*Newport, July 6th, 1795.*

Baltimore revenue cutter, was running up the river, when between Lambert's point and Fort Norfolk, a severe gust of wind, struck her, she overset and sunk in about seven minutes; the squall was so sudden, that time only permitted the foresail to be put in the brails. The brig Diana of Baltimore, Capt. Peter Giese, had furled part of his sail—or otherwise would inevitably have met with the same disaster; fortunately no souls perished on board the cutter; she lays in four fathom water.

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| —— Peggy, Bliss, | New York |
| Ship William, Gardner, | Africa |
| Snow Peat, Violett, | Ditto |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Lydia, Vaughn, | Boston |
| —— Danegani, Bacon, | Boston |
| —— Sally, Congdon, | New York |
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*Newport, July 13, 1795.*

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the Night of the 11th Instant, the House occupied by the Subscriber, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; was entered by some Thief or Thieves, who broke open his Desk, and took from thence a Canvas Bag, tied with a Piece of tared Twine, containing to the Amount of 306 Dollars and One Quarter of a Dollar;—the above Sum was composed of four small Pieces of Gold, some Crowns, and the Remainder in Dollars and small Change.——Whoever will detect and apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that the Subscriber may recover his Money again, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by

BENJAMIN HILL.

*Newport, July 13, 1795.*

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*TO BE SOLD, BY*

Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,
West-India and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.——And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, July 13, 1795.*


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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal,
Rhode Island District.

*Newport, July 6th, 1795.*

[From the T I M E S—a London Paper.]

LINES,

Stuck up in the front of the National Assembly; to discover the author of which, a reward of two thousand livres was offered by the august legislators.

O! Peuples, quelle bete,
D'avoir un bonnet sans tete;
O! Peuples, quelle machine;
D'avoir un arbre sans racine;

*Translation.*

Oh people! whither are you led,
Oh people! surely turn'd to brutes;
To have a cap without a head,
To have a tree without the roots.

C.

Ye fools of France by folly led!
What is a cap without a head?
More stupid still, who search for fruit
Upon a tree without a root.

F. C.

People for bra[illegible] wor[illegible] world,
See what to[illegible] work has crown'd!
Your glorious tree, [illegible] can boast;
A[illegible] the head is lost.

Is it for this that France has bled,
To [illegible] a head?
To[illegible] all law beneath her foot,
[illegible] without a root?

R. S.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

[ *Continued from our last.* ]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FERMENTING:—

TO PRODUCE LIQUORS OF A MIDDLE RICHNESS, much depends on the nature of the *fruit*, and much on the *season* it is matured in. The fruits to be made choice of, are such as yield juices capable of affording a sufficiency both of richness and strength. Such are the Stire Apple, the Hagloe Crab, the Congney Russet, the Woodcock Apple, the squash Pear, and, probably, numerous other sorts, were their respective natures individually examined.—Nevertheless, it is probable, there are others which are altogether unfit for this purpose; consequently, altogether unfit to encumber the ground they grow on.

Much, however, depends on proper *management*.

From what has gone before, it appears, that to produce a free fermentation, air and heat—*atmosphere* and *warmth* are requisite. Warmth to set in action the fermentative principle. Atmosphere to receive the loosened particles to be thrown off. But it also appears, that the ordinary heat of the atmosphere is, generally, more than sufficient to give the required degree of motion; and that, in the manufacturing of the fruit liquors under notice, *coolness*, rather than warmth, is requisite.

Hence the preference to be given to *open vats*; which at once preserve the required coolness; thereby preventing too furious a fermentation from taking place; and, at the same time, admit a sufficiency of surface, to render that which does take place, free and uninterrupted.—Two hogsheads of liquor, spread in the vats which have been described, expose some yards of naked surface; while the same quantity of liquor in casks, filled to the bungs, have only a few inches. The disproportion of surface, more than a hundred to one.

Hence it appears to me evident, that if liquors be fermented in *casks*; which, only, perhaps, can be conveniently used on a large scale; they ought not to be filled; nor ought they, in my opinion, to lie on the bulge, in the usual manner; but to be set an-end, with the heads out; and to be filled to such a height, only, as will produce the requisite degree of fermentation.

In whatever situation the liquor is fermented, I am clearly of opinion, the full effects of fermentation ought not, under ordinary circumstances at least, to be frustrated. But, on the contrary, the liquor ought to be allowed one full free fermentation; the degree being regulated, not by compulsary means, but by the depth of the liquor; and this by the heat of the air in the fermenting room, and the quality of the liquor.

But having passed through the first stage; having been racked in the proper juncture; and being found to have acquired a sufficient body, it may be right to prevent, as much as possible, a fresh fermentation. Rack, spread thin, or even filter, to keep it in the desired state.

V. CORRECTING. This is, provincially, and aptly enough, termed "*Doctoring*;" for the want of it implies disease. My inquiries, however, have been directed to the art of producing sound liquor, rather than to that of healing the unsound. Nevertheless, on digesting the general mass of information collected on the subject, I find a few ideas have, as it were spontaneously, offered themselves on this department of it.

The imperfections which art undertakes to supply, are, The want of strength.—The want of richness.—The want of colour.—And, The want of brightness.

Consequently, with the addition of the other two qualities of fruit liquor, acidity and aquosity; or in plainer terms, vinegar and water; we have in our power, the whole art of making Cider, without the trouble of planting Orchards.

The want of *strength* is supplied with brandy or other spirits, in sufficient quantity, to prevent liquor which has been made from under-ripe fruit, and has been imperfectly fermented, from being carried off by the acetous fermentation.*

The want of *richness* is supplied by what are generally termed *sweets*,—prepared in a manner which I have not inquired after; nor has it fallen incidentally under my notice.

To supply the want of *flavor*, an infusion of hops is sometimes added. This is said to communicate an agreeable bitter, and at the same time a fragrance; consequently becomes a substitute for the juices of the rind and kernels; thrown away to the pigs and poultry, through insufficient grinding; or given to the servants, thro' a want of proper pressing.

The want of *colour* is sometimes supplied by elderberries, ground among the fruit.—These are said to give a fine colour, and a kind of flavour, which is not disagreeable.—But they are made use of, I understand, by individuals, chiefly or solely, in making liquor for their own drinking. The universal colouring of the *profession* is burnt sugar, which gives the desired colour, and a degree of bitter, that is highly commended. There are two ways of preparing this colouring: one of them, by melting the sugar on a Salamander, and suffering it to drop, as it melts, into water;—the other, to boil the sugar (in this case, brown sugar) over the fire, until it acquire an agreeable bitter; then pour in boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon to two pounds of sugar, and stir until the liquor becomes uniform. A pint of this preparation, will colour a hogshead of cider.

[To be continued.]

* *I am informed that the Dealers draw a spirit, for this purpose, from the residuum of the press, macerated in water, and distilled in the usual method.*

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*State of Rhode Island, &c.*
*General Treasurer's Office,*
*Newport, June 27, 1795.*

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in the present Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
*General Treasurer.*

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STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
*Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } Committee.
HENRY SHERBURNE,

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FOR SALE, BY

*John & Ebenezer Shearman,*

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 8 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10. Liverpool Pipes, [illegible] various Sizes, Nails, & &c.

*Newport, June 8, 1795.*

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*To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 30th Day of July next, if not sold before at private Sale,*

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court House, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very suitable for a Tan Yard.—The House is well situated for a Tavern.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

*June 29, 1795.*

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To be Sold, on very reasonable Terms,

A VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and OUT HOUSE, that may be used either for a Store or Stable, situated on a Lot fronting two Streets on the Hill, in the southerly Limits of the compact Part of this Town.——For Terms apply to SAMUEL VAUGHAN at the North-East Corner of the Parade, in Thames Street.

*Newport, June 29, 1795.*

---

Spring GOODS,

*By Wholesale and Retail,*

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

*N. B.* A few black, and Hair Trunks.

---

FOR SALE, BY

Christor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

---

*SIMON DAVIS*

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

---

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

---

Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

---

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| NANKEENS, striped and plain, | Broadcloths, |
| Ribbons, of all Kinds, | Corded Dimities, |
| Handkerchiefs, | Marseilles Waistcoating, |
| Mens Gloves, | Calico, of all kinds, |
| Ditto Hose, | Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate, |
| Tammies, | Fancy Chintzes, |
| Durants, | Leylac Ditto, |
| Calamancoes, | Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, |
| Moreens, | Book and Jaconet Muslins, |
| Tabereens, | A Variety of Lutestrings, |
| Patent Laces, | Black Satin Florentine, |
| Cambricks, | Satinets, |
| Linens, | Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals, |
| Mode, | Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound. |
| Black Gauze, | |
| Muslin Chintz Shawls, | |
| Purple Ditto, | |
| Olive Ditto, | |
| Superfine Cassimeres, | |

*Newport, May 11, 1795.*

---

*TIN OVENS,*

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Ships and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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*WANTED,*

A WET-NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk.—Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, July 6, 1795.*

[From the TIMES—a London Paper.]

LINES,

Stuck up in the front of the National Aſſembly; to diſcover the author of which, a reward of two thouſand livres was offered by the auguſt legiſlators.

O! Peuples, puelle bete,
D'avoir un bonnet ſans tete;
O! Peuples, quelle machine;
D'avoir un arbre ſans racine;

*Tranſlations.*

Oh people! whether are you led,
Oh people! ſurely turn'd to brutes;
To have a cap without a head,
To have a tree without the roots.

C.

Ye fools of France by faction led!
What is a cap without a head?
More ſtupid ſtill, who ſearch for fruit
Upon a tree without a root.

F. C.

People for brav'ry and for wit renown'd,
See what ſucceſs your mighty work has crown'd!
Your glorious tree, the dev'l a root can boaſt;
And though the *donnet's* gain'd, the head is loſt.

Is it for this that France has bled,
To gain a cap, and loſe a head?
Trampled all law beneath her foot,
To nurſe a tree, without a root?

R. S.

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The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[ *Continued from our laſt.* ]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FERMENTING:—

TO PRODUCE LIQUORS OF A MIDDLE RICHNESS, much depends on the nature of the *fruit*, and much on the *ſeaſon* it is matured in. The fruits to be made choice of, are ſuch as yield juices capable of affording a ſufficiency both of richneſs and ſtrength. Such are the Stire Apple, the Hagloe Crab, the Congney Ruſſet, the Woodcock Apple, the Squaſh Pear, and, probably, numerous other ſorts, were their reſpective natures individually examined.—Nevertheleſs, it is probable, there are others which are altogether unfit for this purpoſe; conſequently, altogether unfit to encumber the ground they grow on.

Much, however, depends on proper *management*.

From what has gone before, it appears, that to produce a free fermentation, air and heat—*atmoſphere* and *warmth* are requiſite. Warmth to ſet in action the fermentative principle. Atmoſphere to receive the looſened particles to be thrown off. But it alſo appears, that the ordinary heat of the atmoſphere is, generally, more than ſufficient to give the required degree of motion; and that, in the manufacturing of the fruit liquors under notice, *coolneſs*, rather than warmth, is requiſite.

Hence the preference to be given to *open vats*; which at once preſerve the required coolneſs; thereby preventing too furious a fermentation from taking place; and, at the ſame time, admit a ſufficiency of ſurface, to render that which does take place, free and uninterrupted.—Two hogſheads of liquor, ſpread in the vats which have been deſcribed, expoſe ſome yards of naked ſurface: while the ſame quantity of liquor in caſks, filled to the bungs, have only a few inches. The diſproportion of ſurface, more than a hundred to one.

Hence it appears to me evident, that if liquors be fermented in *caſks*; which, only, perhaps, can be conveniently uſed on a large ſcale; they ought not to be filled; nor ought they, in my opinion, to lie on the bulge, in the uſual manner; but to be ſet an-end, with the heads out; and to be filled to ſuch a height, only, as will produce the requiſite degree of fermentation.

In whatever ſituation the liquor is fermented, I am clearly of opinion, the firſt efforts of fermentation ought not, under ordinary circumſtances at leaſt, to be fruſtrated. But, on the contrary, the liquor ought to be allowed one full free fermentation; the degree being regulated, not by compulſary means, but by the depth of the liquor; and this by the heat of the air in the fermenting room, and the quality of the liquor.

But having paſſed through the firſt ſtage; having been racked in the proper juncture; and being found to have acquired a ſufficient body, it may be right to prevent, as much as poſſible, a freſh fermentation. Rack, ſpread thin, or even filter, to keep it in the deſired ſtate.

V. CORRECTING. This is, provincially, and aptly enough, termed "Doctoring:" for the want of it implies diſeaſe. My inquiries, however, have been directed to the art of producing ſound liquor, rather than to that of healing the unſound. Nevertheleſs, on digeſting the general maſs of information collected on the ſubject, I find a few ideas have, as it were ſpontaneouſly, offered themſelves; on this department of it.

The imperfections which art undertakes to ſupply, are, The want of ſtrength.—The want of richneſs.—The want of colour.—And, The want of brightneſs.

Conſequently, with the addition of the other two qualities of fruit liquor, acidity and aqueoſity; or in plainer terms, vinegar and water; we have in our power, the whole art of making Cider, without the trouble of planting Orchards.

The want of *ſtrength* is ſupplied with brandy or other ſpirits, in ſufficient quantity, to prevent liquor which has been made from under-ripe fruit, and has been imperfectly fermented, from being carried off by the acetous fermentation.*

The want of *richneſs* is ſupplied by what are generally termed *ſweets*,—prepared in a manner which I have not inquired after; nor has it fallen incidentally under my notice.

To ſupply the want of *flavor*, an infuſion of hops is ſometimes added. This is ſaid to communicate an agreeable bitter, and at the ſame time a fragrance; conſequently becomes a ſubſtitute for the juices of the rind and kernels; thrown away to the pigs and poultry, through inſufficient grinding; or given to the ſervants, thro' a want of proper preſſing.

The want of *colour* is ſometimes ſupplied by elder-berries, ground among the fruit.—Theſe are ſaid to give a fine colour, and a kind of flavour, which is not diſagreeable.—But they are made uſe of, I underſtand, by individuals, chiefly or ſolely, in making liquor for their own drinking. The univerſal colouring of the *profeſſion* is burnt ſugar, which gives the deſired colour, and a degree of bitter, that is highly commended. There are two ways of preparing this colouring: one of them, by melting the ſugar on a Salamander, and ſuffering it to drop, as it melts, into water;—the other, to boil the ſugar (in this caſe, brown ſugar) over the fire, until it acquire an agreeable bitter; then pour in boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon to two pounds of ſugar, and ſtir until the liquor becomes uniform. A pint of this preparation, will colour a hogſhead of cider.

[To be continued.]

* *I am informed that the Dealers draw a ſpirit, for this purpoſe, from the reſiduum of the preſs, macerated in water, and diſtilled in the uſual method.*

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*State of Rhode Iſland, &c.*
*General Treaſurer's Office,*
*Newport, June 27, 1795.*

WHEREAS the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion held in the preſent Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of Auguſt next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treaſurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold againſt ſaid State, that the Amount due on them may be aſcertained agreeably to the Act paſſed at January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons poſſeſſed of any Notes or Certificates, againſt the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the ſaid Tenth Day of Auguſt next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHEBBURNE,
*General Treaſurer.*

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STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
*Newport, June 27th, A. D.* 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, the Committee appointed to aſcertain what Notes given by the General Treaſurer, and Certificates iſſued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Buſineſs, at the General Treaſurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of Auguſt next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } Committee.
HENRY SHERBURNE,

---

FOR SALE, BY
*John & Ebenezer Shearman,*
Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE-HOUSE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New England Ditto, Hollard Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

*Newport, June 8, 1795.*

---

*To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 30th Day of July next, if not ſold before at private Sale,*

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court Houſe, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very ſuitable for a Tan Yard.—The Houſe is well ſituated for a Tavern.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

*June 29, 1795.*

---

To be Sold, on very reaſonable Terms,

A VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and OUT HOUSE, that may be uſed either for a Store or Stable, ſituated on a Lot fronting two Streets, on the Hill, in the ſoutherly Limits of the compact Part of this Town.—For Terms apply to SAMUEL VAUGHAN, at the North-Eaſt Corner of the Parade, in Thames Street.

*Newport, June 29, 1795.*

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# Spring GOODS,

*By Wholeſale and Retail,*

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Aſſortment, imported by the laſt Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by

# Thomas Green, and Son,

*N. B.* A few black, and Hair Trunks.

---

FOR SALE, BY
# Chriſto^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

---

# *SIMON DAVIS*

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

---

Juſt imported, via New-York,
And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

# Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

---

# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

---

Juſt imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Caſh, by

# Benjamin Brenton,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, ſtriped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hoſe,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muſlin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Caſſimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marſeilles Waiſtcoatings,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muſlins,
A Variety of Luteſtrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewiſe—excellent Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

*Newport, May 11, 1795.*

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Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
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He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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